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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1914.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

TO A CRITIC.

You call my efforts childish? Well I tell you that laurel for a spell And wear it as the fairest crown The Muse hath ever handed down. If years that should have made me sage, If years that should have brought me age, Have left within my soul a glint, The merest little joyous hint Of Innocence, sweet, and pure, As tho' Sophistication's lure Had never tempted me aside From youthful cleanness into pride Of circumstance and vanity Take it from me, Upon the whole I'm satisfied!

(Copyright, 1914.)

Fifteen schoolboys at one shot is a new record.

The German cruisers have aroused the football players for Lord Kitchener.

Christmas means as much to the telephone girl as it does to the newspaper man—and no more. More work, that's all.

Chicago is broke and has borrowed a million dollars to pay its bills. Washington may be in the same predicament if the Senate does not correct the blunder of the House in killing the organic act.

A lot of those people who attend fake auction sales on Pennsylvania avenue probably wonder why it is that there is still a market for gold bricks and mining stock on Broadway, and that men are still willing to bet money on winners handed to them through wireless wire tapping.

It would help a little, too, if the Interstate Commerce Commission would interest itself in seeing that the United States pays the railroads a fair compensation for carrying the mails. The effort to compel them to continue to perform the service at a loss is to be renewed at the present session.

Dr. Starr declares the way to live to be a centenarian is never to get angry. It is a good thing the doctor does not live in Washington just now and have to listen to the vicious attacks upon the half-and-half plan. If he did his hopes of reaching the century mark would be rather slim.

Minneapolis is peeved because St. Paul is claiming more of her thunder and declares that she "long ago passed St. Paul in population, and today it is the largest and most important city of the American Northwest in every particular by which cities are compared, including finances, manufactures and wholesaling. Proof of its prestige is found in the fact that it was chosen as the reserve bank center."

A new crop of dupes appears regularly at the pool room across the District line in Maryland to bet on the framed up races on the winter tracks. These races are run solely in the interest of the pool rooms, and horses that the public bets on are not permitted to win. That the Maryland resort still finds customers only goes to prove that a lot of people need guardians all the time. The Herald weeks ago called attention to the establishment of a pool room near Washington and urged co-operation between the local and Maryland authorities to close it.

A New York court holds that a wife is not entitled to the money she saves out of her husband's earnings, but that it belongs absolutely to the husband. "Our laws have not yet reached the point of holding that property which is the result of the husband's earnings and the wife's savings become their joint property," the decision reads. "No matter how careful and prudent has been the wife, if the money originally belonged to the husband it is still his property, unless the evidence show that it was a gift to the wife. In this most important of all partnerships there is no partnership property." The result probably will be that New York women will either quit saving or hide the results.

It is announced that the majority of the property owners have accepted the awards announced by the new Plaza condemnation commission. This might have been anticipated, in view of the fact that in sixteen of the twenty-four cases passed upon by the commission in square 22 the awards of the old commission, payment of which has been patiently awaited for nearly two years, were affirmed without change. In each of these cases the award was less than \$6,000. But what about the owners of the other eight parcels of land, appraised by the old commission in excess of \$6,000 each, but scaled down in every instance by the new commission? It is scarcely probable that they will accept without protest a decision which, so far as the public is advised, means in effect that every award by the old commission of less than \$6,000 was just and every one over that amount was unjust. Is the commission proceeding upon the theory that it is compelled to reduce the amount property owners are to receive, and that the reduction must be made wholly at the expense of owners of property which is a little more valuable than the rest?

The Unfolding Financial Position.

So far as the evolution of events in the last month concerning the financial and business position of our country is at all deserving of notice, we think that everybody will admit that it has been more favorable than otherwise. The result of the election was very favorable. The disposition of the political party in power has become less radical. The measures taken to restore business confidence by financial agencies, large and small, have been highly successful. We do not hear so much as we did some time ago of reduced dividends by corporations. It is obvious that in many quarters the war has acted as a positive stimulus to business. Even in the South, which has been hit harder by the war than any other portion of the United States, there seems to be less dismay than formerly.

But the development of greatest moment is, in our opinion, the disappearance of the "foreign liquidation scare" that has frightened the country half to death ever since the outbreak of the great European war. A good deal of this scare was real, because up to the time of the closing of the stock exchanges European liquidation had been in unchecked progress. Every one sees now that it was liquidation from this source that had been going on ever since the summer of 1911. Selling of this character gradually increased in force in our security, and even in our commodity, markets until it assumed the dimensions of a panic in July of the present year when it became evident to everybody that war was at hand. Our stock exchanges were forced to close on the last day of July in order to avoid being shot to pieces. The country found itself at this time staggering under a load of securities sold here for European account that taxed its carrying powers to the utmost. The feeling was, very naturally, that inasmuch as we were then almost crushed under the load, an increase in the burden would be more than we could stand and might result in a national financial calamity of greater proportions than any living person had ever before seen.

The war began and has necessitated an even greater expenditure on the part of the nations involved than any imagination pictured. It was reasonable to expect that the foreign liquidation of American securities, which had been stopped in full downpour at the end of July, might be resumed at any moment. But the surprising and encouraging fact is that it has not been resumed. Although the world's stock exchanges have been closed in the meantime, dealings in securities have by no means been absolutely suspended and markets of an informal sort have been in existence in many places. There have been plenty of avenues through which sales of American securities could have taken place, both here and in Europe, if there had been any large amount of securities pressing for sale. Therefore, everybody has taken heart from the fact that no such pressure to sell has been witnessed; and the very strong probabilities are that no such pressure will be witnessed in the immediate future. All this directs renewed attention to the important inquiry as to the permanent effect of the war upon financial and business conditions in the United States.

The opinion has been hitherto expressed in these columns that this destructive influence has already measured its full effect in our business and financial markets, and our chief reason for so thinking is that as a general proposition these influences are usually "discounted," even if the decline in values which they induce are not accompanied with definite knowledge that a war cloud is about to break. Modern history, however, is to the effect that when war clouds do break, financial conditions are usually prepared or very largely prepared to meet them. In plain words, war bolts do not come out of clear skies in these days of newspapers, telegraphs and quick and general communication between nations. We have also expressed the opinion that after a great war like the present one there will be a movement to replenish capital and to re-engage in industry, and that this will necessitate in general an enlarged demand for money and a consequent rise in interest rates. We are still of this opinion, but we desire to point out, nevertheless, that for some time, perhaps for several years, interest rates are likely to be depressed in the countries that were the chief sufferers by the war. When the war ceases in these countries, the immediate and instantaneous effect will be one of impoverishment. People there will have less money to buy things with; and, therefore, although there will be a greater need of new capital than ever, there will be less demand for it, because people will not have the means with which to secure capital. It has been pointed out, with great timeliness, that directly after our own civil war, which resulted in a loss of capital in this country of over \$5,000,000,000, the discount rate of the Bank of England fell in four years considerably over 2 per cent. Likewise the loss of \$4,000,000,000 in the Franco-Prussian war was followed by an almost similar decline in the bank's discount rate. Interest rates in New York also declined greatly.

Another fact which is exceedingly worth remembering in this relation is that both after the civil war and the Franco-Prussian war commodity prices both here and in Great Britain fell heavily. To say that commodity prices fall means, of course, that a given number of dollars can be exchanged for a greater quantity of a commodity than could be exchanged before. The rule is, therefore, that because of the lessened demand for money due to impoverishment over so large a section of the world's surface, and because also of the fall in the value of commodity prices due to the lessened demand for these commodities owing to the cessation of the war, interest rates fall on bond and stock prices rise. A little later on, of course, the increase in stock and bond prices that has been thus stimulated and has probably resulted in a boom, meets with a collapse. We think most of our people just now would be willing to run the risk of a collapse if they could only have the boom.

Too Soon to Condemn Bliss.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, of unblemished record as a soldier, now in command of the United States forces on the Mexican border, has a right to expect that his countrymen will suspend judgment until the question of his guilt or innocence is determined beyond question. He has had a dangerous situation to deal with and it may turn out that he has acquitted himself with credit to his country. For more than a week Mexican bandits, battling on their own soil, had been firing across the line, killing and wounding Americans at Naco, Ariz. Gentle remonstrances from Washington were met with the assertion that no hostile acts were being committed, and a fresh volley or two. Carranza, responsible to entreaty, sneeringly ordered his own particular bandits to be more careful about potting Americans, with little effect. Meantime our own soldiers waited, possibly while international law

was being searched to disclose whether it would be a hostile act for them to stand on American soil, point their guns south and fire. And now appears Gen. Bliss upon the scene. "If a single bullet from either Maytorena's or Hill's troops falls on American soil, regardless of whether or not any one is wounded, my force will wipe whichever side is responsible from the face of the earth."

The Naco dispatches tell us he used those rude, rough words to timid Mexicans. We don't say that he did; we refuse to let ourselves think it yet. But we can't blind ourselves to the fact that there has been no more firing across the border and no more killing of Americans; and we were already committed to the theory that just that very thing would happen if an American soldier with the guns to back him should ever so far forget himself and Washington as to use such language. But Gen. Bliss must not be hastily condemned. Washington has hastened to his defense. He did not say it; he could not have said anything so shockingly impolite. The wires must have been crossed somewhere. So we must wait patiently to learn the truth, while we try to forgive those Americans who, if they are not convinced that Bliss said it, still cling to the hope that he did, and that he said it without rubbing his hands and smiling an expansive smile; that he ended the rule of piffle on the border.

The Deeper Cleanliness.

By JOHN D. BARRY.



CLEANLINESS of mind is one of the most subtle of all things to discuss, the most elusive, the most mysterious. Perhaps absolute cleanliness of mind is impossible. The very people who most love purity, and who strive hardest, not only in deed, but in thought, to keep pure, are often afflicted with shameful thoughts. They, themselves, would be slow to claim that they possessed cleanliness of mind. Yet it is not possible that in such minds the unclean thoughts are mere reflections, like the reflections in a perfect mirror? They are not unwholesome unless they are welcomed in the mind, entertained, indulged.

Just as physical cleanliness is hygienic, so is cleanliness of mind. It keeps the mind in a condition where it can generate healthy thoughts. And the thoughts find physical expression through health in the body.

Here we can see what Socrates meant when he said that virtue was its own reward. If we can trace virtue from its beginnings, from the cleanliness that it generates in the mind, to its effect on the body, we shall find it flowering into all kinds of beauty and stimulating activity and inspiring social relations.

Love for cleanliness of mind, however, has to be encouraged and developed exactly like love for cleanliness of body. And just as cleanliness of body is related to economic conditions, so is cleanliness of mind. For there are unquestionably those who, driven by the lack of opportunity from the wholesome expression of themselves in the world of activity, resort to unwholesome expression through the imagination. Perhaps only the doctors and the priests know how hideous the consequences may be, how revolting, how menacing to the future of the race. When we come to appreciate these consequences in all their horror, bitterly we shall realize our shortsightedness in maintaining conditions that make them possible. And quickly we shall set about putting our civilization on order.

There is another form of cleanliness that is sometimes ignored, cleanliness of outlook. There are those who, while perhaps clean in body and in morals, nevertheless look out on life through a musty consciousness, never thoroughly swept and dusted, never properly aired, never opened out to the sunshine. Hence, so much of the loose, mistaken, involved, prejudiced thinking in the world. Hence, so much of the foolish arguing, the ill feeling engendered through differences of opinion, the wasteful division into hostile intellectual groups, all sincere, all misguided, all working against one another in the name of righteousness and progress.

Perhaps this kind of intellectual uncleanness is the most distressing.

If we could reach absolute intellectual cleanliness we might find the way clear to reaching nearly all the other kinds of cleanliness.

The deepest kind of cleanliness we seldom hear spoken of, cleanliness of soul. And yet we often refer to people as being "whole-souled." We mean that those people have the rare gift of yielding themselves completely to their more generous impulses. The whole-souled people may usually be found among those who possess cleanliness of soul. For cleanliness of soul means identification of the spiritual nature with the regenerative forces that make for right living, for enlightenment and for the welfare of the whole race. It is only here and there, among the great leaders, that we can find notable evidences of cleanliness of soul. And yet it may exist all about us, among those who, without being in any way conspicuous, are nevertheless in harmony with the spirit of truth.

And what does the spirit of truth teach? Does it not teach that all cleanliness is related to cleanliness of soul? If we were clean of soul we could not endure the conditions economic and social that developed all the other kinds of cleanliness. We could not look with complacency on the conditions of the slums in the great cities, such as London and New York. We should know that such uncleanness reflected itself in our own souls and that our superiority to it, our aloofness from it, our feeling that we could not in any way be related to it or responsible for it, was one of the saddest proofs of our own uncleanness.

Corporations Without Rights.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that the Colorado coal mine owners have been guilty of reprehensible conduct in presenting their side of the coal strike case to the public in a series of carefully prepared statements. It was an easy task, for it is notorious that corporations have no rights which anybody is bound to respect and that they can be guilty of no more heinous conduct than to assert their rights in public places. The only proper course for them to pursue is to submit meekly to all the abuse which anyone feels like heaping upon them. If they demand fair play, they should be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and what is left of them should then be boiled in oil and fed to the vultures.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Unimportant If True

By DR. ERITAS

Patriotism is a fine thing, but at times it is dangerous.

And behind the war clouds the guns are still booming.

You seldom hear of a man marrying a woman to reform her.

The pneumonia germ rushes in where the allies fear to tread.

Mexico has three provisional Presidents, all dodging each other.

Nobody has said anything about doing your Christmas drinking early.

Sometimes a man tries to get into the limelight and gets a lemon instead.

Huerta says he is coming back, and a good many people are afraid he won't.

Wonder if the Kaiser lets his right wing know what his left wing is doing?

Night sessions of Congress may keep the members out of other kinds of mischief.

Those who make it a rule to pay as they go generally stay at home a good deal.

Perhaps the most neutral man in this country is the Frenchman who lives in Milwaukee.

It looks as if the naval parade through the Panama Canal will be a strictly neutral affair.

We imagine that some women go shopping just because they have a spite against the shop girls.

That film company that made 1,000 per cent profit evidently had a manager who was a mover.

We are beginning to think the best college is the one whose graduates recover from it most quickly.

When an editor runs out of everything else he can always write an editorial on the inequalities of taxation.

It is claimed that money brings care instead of happiness, but the people who have money don't seem to care.

The House has decided to vote on the question of national prohibition, and some of the members have the dry grins.

HISTORY BUILDERS.

The Rolling Mill Built by Gen. Sherman.

(Written Exclusively for The Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

At the time of a strike in the anthracite coal region, Pennsylvania, I had an opportunity, in a conversation with the late Abram S. Hewitt, to learn from him of an incident in his career which was associated not only with civil war days, but with the development of what has now become the great iron and steel industry of the Birmingham district of the South.

Mr. Hewitt was intensely concerned over the issue of the anthracite coal strike. He feared that it might result in losing the valuable coal fields of the Government. He went on to describe what he thought would ultimately prove to be a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between skilled artisans and capital, saying that if gradually these artisans acquired interest in property as holders of stock they would in time look upon themselves as employers, and as such, they would be no longer antagonistic to the great body of skilled artisans of the United States who would be in the aggregate the owners of the great property of the country. He said that he believed that the day was not distant when the great body of skilled artisans of the United States would be in the aggregate the owners of the great property of the country. He said that he believed that the day was not distant when the great body of skilled artisans of the United States would be in the aggregate the owners of the great property of the country.

In some incidental way the conversation turned upon the development of the iron and steel properties in that great region which is Birmingham, Ala. In the center, and Mr. Hewitt said that any man who became becomingly active in life could reasonably expect to see, before he reached a middle age, the skilled artisans employed in the iron and steel industry of the Birmingham region part of the ownership of the capital stock.

"I suppose there are very few persons now living who know that I was at one time the owner of a large iron and steel mill," Mr. Hewitt said. "I was not, but I was, and if I had not been so greatly occupied with business interests in the North, I should have devoted my life to building up what I know would become one of the nation's greatest industries."

"Curiously enough, this property which I thought had been built by Sherman, he realized that it was vital for the progress of his campaign in Georgia that his army have an abundant supply of rails. He had in the army a good many men who knew how to operate a rolling mill and to make rails. He therefore decided to build a rolling mill for the government property, and he had it built in the North. It was the only one of the kind in the North at that time. I remained interested in that property long enough to be able to predict that within twenty-five years the Birmingham district of the South would become one of the greatest iron and steel manufacturing districts to be found anywhere in the world."

The Ore was placed in full service at the Norfolk Navy Yard December 10, 1913.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.
Capt. P. Andrews, to command naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.
Commander W. Rank, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.
Commander W. S. Turpin, to Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.
Lieut. W. G. Child, to aid of staff command, submarine flotilla, Atlantic fleet.
Lieut. (junior grade) P. Slight, to three months sick leave.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. P. Keister, to connection fitting out Baltimore and duty on board when commissioned.
Koslin H. J. Reese, to Machos.

Capt. R. T. Biss, to First Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
Capt. W. G. Deane, to First Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett, to First Brigade, Marine Barracks, Philadelphia.
Second Lieut. A. H. Turner, to Nebraska.

In an English Training Camp.
Zealous Sentry—A friend I can't let you go by without the password, sir.
Irato Officer—But, confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough, I'm Maj. Jones.
Sentry—Can't help it, sir; must have the password.

Voice from the Guard Tent—Oh, don't stand arguing all night, Bill; shoot 'im—Tatler.

Doings of Society

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan, while avoiding all formal entertainments until January 1, are dining out almost daily with their personal friends. They were the guests of honor at a small dinner party on Wednesday evening at the home of Representative and Mrs. William R. Smith, of Texas. Mrs. Bryan entertained informally at a luncheon yesterday with her son, William Jennings Bryan, Jr. The Secretary will remain at Calumet place for the Christmas holidays.

One of the most charming debut receptions of the season occurred yesterday afternoon when Miss Anna and Miss Agnes O'Gorman were introduced by their parents, Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman, of New York, in their home at 221 R street. Among those assisting were Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Mrs. Key Pittman, Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy, the married sisters of the debutantes, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. William L. J. Duffy and Mrs. John A. Mahler, all of New York, in their home at 221 R street. Miss Dorthea Owen, the Misses Burleson, Miss Williams, Miss Margaret McChord, Miss Mary Wheeler Vest, Miss Laura Graves and Miss Lucy Virginia Gordon, of New York, were also in the entertaining party.

Miss Anna O'Gorman wore a very becoming frock of blue velvet with a bodice of crystal embroidery. Miss Agnes was dressed in light pink chiffon over satin, with a fascinating trimming of intricate guipure, and both carried old-fashioned bouquets in lace holders. Mrs. O'Gorman, who is one of the most beautiful of Washington hostesses, wore a gown of Dresden taffeta and French blue velvet.

Particularly beautiful were the decorations of the O'Gorman residence. The flowers received by the debutantes were effectively backed near the receiving line, and the drawing-rooms and dining-room were lavishly decorated with Christmas flowers and red carnations and other decorations suggestive of the approaching Christmas season.

After the reception there was a supper for the receiving party, followed by dancing.

Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson and her children are in Washington. They will be joined soon by Mr. Anderson, who is on a special mission in Europe.

The attention of Washington society was attracted yesterday by Miss Pauline Kindebarger, who was presented at a brilliant tea dance at Raucher's given by her mother, Mrs. David Kindebarger. The large ballroom, which was thrown open for dancing, was decorated beautifully with foliage, plants and flowers. The tea was served with the best of wines, roses and ferns, and the general effect of pink was carried out in all the appointments.

Miss Kindebarger was charming in a frock of real lace made over satin and trimmed with edgings of fluted tulle. A wide band of pink satin forming a giraffe was coiled with the lace, and a large bow of the colored satin finished the frock at the back. Mrs. Kindebarger wore a handsome crown of white satin heavily embroidered with beads. She wore a mauve tulle scarf and a corsage bouquet of orchids.

Mrs. Charles C. Glover, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Mrs. James P. Mitchell, and Mrs. William J. O'Brien, of Baltimore, cousin of the debutante, who is her house guest, assisted in doing the honors. The debutantes were Miss Frances Williams, Miss Beatrice Glover, Miss Frances Traver, Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Frances Moore, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, Miss Rebecca Whitmer, Miss Julia Whitling, Miss Helena Elliott, Miss Helen Brainerd Smith, Miss Pocahontas Butler, and Miss Mary Wheeler Vest.

Miss Kindebarger will go to Philadelphia on December 22 to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, and will spend Christmas-day in Baltimore as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooks, attending the Christmas games that evening.

Miss Caroline Nash, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Francis Nash, will entertain at dinner tonight in compliment to her house guest, Miss Mary Walter Wurts, the debutante, and her friends. Mrs. Wurts, Charles Stewart Wurts, of Philadelphia, Miss Nash will take her guests later to the hop at the navy yard.

Tomorrow night Miss Nash will be hostess at a dinner for Miss Wurts at the Chevy Chase Club and will give a dinner at her home in Q street Monday night.

Miss Nellie Claire Howard has cards out for a dance at the Bohemian on the evening of December 26.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Cochran, of Buffalo, N. Y., have taken an apartment at the New Willard for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff of the Army, Col. Wilbur E. Wilder, commander at Fort Myer, Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Meunier, and Mrs. W. J. Glasgow formed the receiving party for the first formal hop of the season held last night in the administration building at Fort Myer.

Miss Frances Traver, daughter of Mrs. Robert Traver, will have an informal party at her home on December 26.

Continued on page five.

Mode's Overalls \$15 to \$50

Beginning Saturday Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Gifts Men Like

Of course, those are the kind of gifts you want to bestow. You are running no risks selecting from the Mode assortment. Our men here will know.

Parcel Post forwarding at our expense; everything neatly boxed, and all engraving done without charge.

Mark Cross Gloves—the best in the world—\$1.50 to \$9 and we're sole agent. Street and dress wear. \$5 to \$20 new effects.

Special Line at \$5.00.

Bath Robes—in Terry, Blanket, Silk and Plush—made for us by Welsh-Margensen & Co., London—and our own productions. \$3.75 to \$40

Special—Blanket and Terry, \$3.75.

Canes—the new woods and styles—plain and trimmed. \$1 to \$12

Neckwear—Welsh-Margensen's latest and a superb assortment of our own special effects. 50c to \$5

Knitted Silk Reefers—with slight manufacturer's imperfections; worth \$8. \$3.75

Waistcoats—for street and evening wear, including Black, and White Silk and White. \$3.50 to \$16.50

Pique. \$3.50 to \$16.50

Shirts, Pajamas, Hosiery, Underwear—and the other Haberdashery accessories are all available as gifts.

Eleventh & I Streets—\$18 to \$45